The Week's Doings at the National Capital.

CUPID AT THE WHITE HOUSE. The tongues of Washington gossipers are all busy talking about the approaching marriage of the President-that is, they say it is appoaching and is near at hand. They have it all arranged for the nuptials to take place early in June. Whether Mr. Cleveland knows anything about it is largely a matter of conjecture. Society people have been speculating upon this subject ever since the President was elected, frosty breath of Edmunds.

being thrown from a buggy in a runaway acci- army song: dent. Miss Folsom is 22, and said to be very charming. The President is 49. Viewed in this light it will be not exactly a case of May and December, but a uniting of Spring and the latter part of Summer or early Fall. The



roung lady is now in Europe with her mother. but is to return in May. The gossips have not fully agreed upon the details. Some of them have decided that the happy event shall take place in the White House, while others think it better, to avoid a public display, that the preacher shall meet the nuptial party at the house of Secretary Whitney or some other

The authority for the story that has set society all agog is a letter said to have been received from Miss Folsom's mother. District day that he had seen such a letter, and there was not the slightest doubt that it was genuine. The wedding, it is said, will be of the most quiet character possible. There will not be a dozen persons present, and, if it is possible, the time of its occurrence will be kept secret until after the ceremony. Miss Folsom is modest, retiring, and sensitive, and her wishes are that there shall be no display. In this it is understood the President concurs.

Miss Folsom's first public appearance was in 1879, when she was 15 years old, at the great authors' carnival in Buffalo. Miss Folsom was an attendant at the Robert Burns booth, and wore the character costume of a Higland lassie. with plaid dress, kilt and all the accessories. Her rare beauty and amiability made her a great favorite with everybody, and in a contest of beauty, in which all the belles particitated, Miss Folsom was awarded the first prize. About 15,000 ballots were cast in this competition, and the fatherless beauty had a large plurality, her vote nearly equaling that of all the others put together. Despite her youth and retiring disposition, Miss Folsom went more and more into society, but did not neglect her studies. She was able to pass the Regent's examination about this time, and spent two years in the Central High School in preparation for the four years' course, which subsequently took in Wells College at Aurora, where she was graduated last year, the star in the class. In the Central School Miss Folsom did not display any brildancy of talent, but she possessed a remarkable ability to thoroughly imbibe instruction, recaining what she learned, and understanding it better than some pupils who seemed more oright but whose attainments were more super-

THE NEW YORK SEVENTH. Washington was in a state of eruption the early part of this week over the arrival of the famous New York Seventh Regiment, to commemorate the 25th anniversary of its entry into the Capital, in response to the first call of the President, in April, 1861. There are less than a dozen now on its rolls who were members of the regiment then, but the organization is the same. The regiment, about 700 strong, arrived by special train at 9 o'clock Monday night. Escorted by the Washington Light Infantry Corps it marched up Pennsylvania avenue, which was thronged with a multitude of people. Music and gaily flying banners and shouts and brilliant fireworks at numerous points made the scene an inspiring one.

The "soldier-boys"-who know nothing themselves about war, but represent a gallant | are exceedingly well-preserved, and singularly body of the Nation's defenders-were quartered at four of the leading hotels, the headquarters | very closely resembles the late Senator Sumner. being at Willard's. On Tuesday the visitors were engaged in "doing" the town, receiving many hospitalities from the military organiza- than 30 years. He was for 12 years in the as far as Atchison, Kan., and Fort Worth, Tex., tions and citizens of Washington, and being everywhere greeted with the greatest cordiality. On parade, when reviewed by the Presi- nents seems to be equally strong, and codent, in front of the White House, the regiment presented a superb appearance. Tuesday | cal and official longevity. evening the celebrated band of the Seventh perenaded the President, rendering a selected program in the most exquisite manner. The regiment left for home on Wednesday.

Sumter fell on the 15th of April, 1861; on that very night over 500 members of this regi- as the Father of the House, by reason of being of Michigan, last Saturday. A great deal of ment had signed a paper offering their services | the oldest member in continuous service. With to the General Government for its defense. On | the close of his present term he will have the 18th Col. Lefferts issued an order for the served longer in that body than any other man departure of the regiment the next day, and at | since the Government was organized. noon on the 19th the command was marching down Broadway to take the train for Washingten. For two miles or more it passed through considered serviceable to them.

As they reached Jersey City the leaving New York.

marching by him. As an Illinois man re- lecture was given deserved.

Secretary of War and Gen. Scott, turned out | sionary Ridge.

and six of them Major-Generals before the others had determined to prevent further penclose of the war.

The quarters of the regiment for a time were at the Capitol. After a time the camp equipage of Gen. Logan. On the afternoon of the 26th of April the command was drawn up in Capitol home, and when the advance was made into Virginia across the Long Bridge it had the left of the line, acting as a reserve force. HOW AND WHY THEY CELEBRATE.

The colored people had the floor in Washington last Friday. The 16th of April is "Manand at last they seem to think they have a cipation Day"—a day which is more to them "sure thing" that Miss Frances Folsom, of than half a dozen Fourth of Julys. It is a fact, Buffalo, is soon to become the lady of the White | however, that very few of them know why they House. The President has an undoubted right | celebrate that day-what event of such interto get married if he chooses to do so; nor is it est to them they commemorate by yearly palikely that he will issue any proclamation or rades and jubilees. Three or four Congresssend a message to Congress announcing his hy- men, as many Department officials, six or eight mencal design. Fortunately such a nomination | newspaper correspondents, and a dozen colored does not have to be confirmed by the Senate in | men were asked and not one of them could tell executive session, and the President need have | rightly. All the negroes said it was in honor no fear of an adverse committee report, fol- of "Linkum's 'Mancipation Proclamation," but lowed by the pungent sarcasm of Ingalls or the the writer was confident they were mistaken. His memory told him that this was issued Jan. The lady in question is the daughter of the 1, 1863, the preliminary one having been given late Oscar Folsom, an intimate friend of the to the world in the previous September. His President. Mr. Folsom was killed in 1875 by recollection was aided by the words of the old

"In eighteen hundred and sixty-three, Hurrah! Hurrah! In eighteen hundred and sixty-three, Hurrah! Hurrah!

In eighteen hundred and sixty-three, Abe Lincoln set the niggers free, And we'll all drink stone blind, Johnny fill up the bowl!" which, however objectionable may be the sentiment of its closing lines, is correct as to the

historical information conveyed. Happening to meet Fred Douglass, he asked him about it. and was at once started on the right track. The 16th of April is the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. This was done, not by proclamation, but by an act of Congress, which took effect on that day in the year 1862-eight and a half months before the liberation of all the slaves in the country by the stroke of Mr. Lincoln's pen. Slavery never really flourished in the District. The number of slaves owned therein in 1820 was 6,377. This number had decreased by 1860 to 3,186, notwithstanding the general growth in population. Mean-while the free negroes in the District had increased from about 1,200 in 1820 to 11,131 in 1860. The act of Congress referred to liberated all persons of African descent held to service or labor within the District of Columbia, and forever prohibited slavery or involuntary servitude therein, except as a punishment for crime. Mr. Donglas spoke of this act as "the first brick in the row, which, being toppled over, threw down successively all the rest." The act provided for a commission to appraise the value of the slaves liberated, limiting the allowance in the aggregate to an amount equal to \$300 per slave, and appropriated \$1,000,000 to compensate loyal owners for slaves so liberated. It also appropriated \$100,-600 to colonize such of the freed persons as desired to emigrate to Hayti or Liberia. But ever, and the colonization scheme proved a failure. After \$34,000 had been spent in this Attorney Wellington said at Buffalo the other experiment it was abandoned, and this clause of the act was repealed in 1864. The emancipation bill passed the Senate by 29 yeas to 14

nays and the House by 92 yeas to 39 nays. The negroes had two large parades this year. Many thousands marched through the streets and avenues, with bands and banners and badges in great profusion. It would have been much more effective to unite in one grand parade, but there are two factions, and they could not agree. After wrangling over it for weeks, each party went ahead on its own hook and had its own procession and speakers.

In this connection it is interesting to note the growth of the emancipation idea, keeping pace with the progress of the war. It is well known that President Lincoln was much disturbed by the orders and proclamations issued from time to time by various Generals and department commanders, upon their own authority and in accordance with their own ideas. May 26, 1861, Gen. McClellan assured the "Union men" of Western Virginia that not only would the troops under his command abstain from any interference with their slaves, but "we will, on the contrrry, with an iron hand crush any attempt at insurrection on their part." June 3 following, Gen. Patterson said in an order to his army: "Should the occasion offer, at once suppress servile insurrection." Aug. 31, 1861, at St. Louis, Gen. Fremont issued his famous order of emancipation and confiscation. This order elicited a retaliatory one from Gen. Jeff Thompson, commanding the Confederate forces in Missouri, in which he proclaimed that for every person "who shall be put to death in pursuance of the said order of Gen. Fremont, I will hang, draw and quarter, a minion of said Abraham Lincoln." Mr. Lincoln required an immediate modification of Gen. Fremont's proclamation, and its stings were drawn. But Fremont was only getting ahead of the procession. A little more than a year later the United States Government toed the mark that Fremont drew with his sword on the soil of Missouri. Gen. Butler was the first to catch an idea that was immediately and almost universally accented. It was set forth in his celebrated order declaring the slaves "contraband of war."

TWO PERENNIAL STATESMEN. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, celebrated, last Wednesday evening, his 76th birthday, by inviting to his house a company of friends, as has been his custom for several years. Mr. Morrill is the oldest member of the Senate, having been born April 14, 1810, although Mr. Payne, of Ohio, is but seven months younger. Both hale and hearty for their years. Mr. Morrill and might almost be taken for his "double." He has been continuously in Congress for more House, and is now in his 20th year as a Senator. His hold upon life and upon his constitexistent. He is a marked illustration of physi-

Representative Kelley, of Pennsylvania, received, last Tuesday, many congratulations on his 72d birthday. On his desk was a magnificent bouquet of flowers sent in by a friend. Judge Kelley has for many years been known

GEN. TURCHIN'S LECTURES. Gen. John B. Turchin was greeted on last Thursday evening at Armory Hall by a very be remembered. Mr. Hilliard went to Tunis a surging crowd which, with wild shouts of intelligent audience, who listened with marked from Paris, where he was residing, and made patriotism, bade the soldiers Godspeed, and attention and interest to his very graphic de- an elaborate study of the scene just before the graph operators during the war, which was read came | a few felicitous remarks, as one who of the attack upon the 6th Mass. in Baltimore, and took an active and distinguished part in the picture for the Corcoran Gallery as an hisit having passed through New York that the war of the rebellion. Among the distin- torical souvenir of Payne and his removal from morning, and at Philadelphia the route was guished comrades present on the platform were Tunis to the National Capital 30 years after his changed, and the regiment took the steamer | Generals W. S. Rosecrans, James S. Negley, H. | death. Boston to Annapolis, being the first troops to V. Boynton, S. S. Bordett, G. B. Raum and and there, where they were most cordially others. In the audience were a number of greeted by the officers and "middles" at the those who participated more or less promi-Naval Academy. With the aid of the 8th Mass. | nently in the great battle on either side. The they rebuilt the railroad to Annapolis June- speaker explained the positions and movements tion, where they were met by the loyal militia of the troops of both armies by carefully preof the District with a passenger train from pared maps, of his own drawing, showing Washington, offering them a more convenient | clearly and in a forcible manner the details of and rapid transit to the Capital city. They that great struggle. He was several times inreached here on the 25th of April, six days after | terrupted by questions from those who participated in the engagement, and was always As they approached the station the 6th Mass. | prompt and clear in his explanation. The augave a mighty cheer. At I o'clock the regi- dience went away from the ball well pleased cratic northwest quarter. ment was on the avenue, marching in splendid | with the evening's entertainment. We regret style toward the White House. A greater to say that in numbers the assemblage was not change never passed over a town than that | what the lecture or the lecturer justly merited, wrought in the space of half an hour by the and the enterprise was not such a financial coming of the 7th. Mr. Lincoln was the hap- success as the carnest efforts and bard work of piest-looking man in town as the regiment was | the committee under whose management the

marked, "he smiled all over," and he certainly | Another lecture will be given in a few days gave in his countenance clear expression to the | by Gen. Turchin at the same hall, on the batfeeling of relief born in all by this wished-for the of Missionary Bidge, at which time Col. J. W. Eldridge, of Mississippi, a distinguished The 7th reached Washington with 996 men, Confederate artillery officer of Bragg's army, and on the 20th of May, at Camp Cameron, on | will favor the audience with the rebel side of the occasion of their review by the President, | the two great battles of Chickamauga and Mis-

over 1,300 men. It was not a three-months | A JUST PLEA THAT SHOULD BE HEEDED. regiment, but was mustered in for "30 days. The representatives of the Maimed Soldiers' unless sooner relieved by the Governor of the League visited Washington during the past | confirmed, and accepted the position, thereby State of New York," and was in service from | week to urge the passage of the acts granting | creating a vacancy in the Senate. Gov. Bate, the time of leaving New York until its return the amputated cases on the pension roll an in-and muster-out, 45 days. Before returning a crease of their rate to \$30 for loss of hand and thorne to succeed Jackson as United States large majority of the members addressed a foot, \$36 for arm or leg, and \$45 for amputation | Senator. Col. Whitthorne is well known in communication to the Secretary of War, tender- at hip or shoulder joint. It was found that | Washington, and to the country, as a gentleman ing their services for a longer period, but they were not accepted. During the war 606 of these men became officers in the volunteer and the soldier's well-carned claims, but that, as Regular army; 16 became Brigadier-Generals, was alleged, the Speaker of the House and Affairs.

sion legislation if they could. These objectors were argued with on the increasing disability of this class of claimants, and were shown a of the regiment came from New York, and the strong letter from Dr. Pancoast, of Philadelphia, "boys" moved out to the Stone estate and wherein he says that these men are suffering pitched their camp, Col. Lefferts taking for his from a debility or impaired activity of the headquarters the Stone mansion, now the home | nervous system produced by their wounds and subsequent amputations, all of which disabilities increase as age advances. The Members of Square for mustering in. The regiment was | Congress frankly said that up to this time they destined to taste something more of the rigors and discomforts of real service before returning the cutting of large nerves, and therefore have been slow to grant a sufficient amount of increase at once to keep these veterans for the remainder of their days. The league says that this should have been done several years ago, and thus spare the men from being compelled to continually knock at the doors of Congress for sufficient means of support.

VETERANS' RIGHTS IN WASHINGTON. Jerome B. Burke. Commander of the Department of the Potomac, was asked the other day

find upon inquiry that many dismissals in the Government Departments have been made of ex-Union soldiers on the demand of Southern Senators and Representatives, and that it is where it failed. It was introduced at the beginning seldom a dismissal is made for inefficiency or neglect of duty on the part of the employe. In many instances it has been discovered that neglect of duty on the part of the employe. In many instances it has been discovered that the dismissals were made to gratify the spite of personal or political opponents. Professional friends of the ex-soldiers have been found to indorse and press the appointments of political friends while the spite of personal or political opponents. Professional friends of the ex-soldiers have been found to and the was thought best to report separate bills covering the leading features that were embraced in the one that I have referred to; and the was thought best to report separate bills covering the leading features that were embraced in the one that I have referred to; and the was thought best to report separate bills covering the leading features that were embraced in the one that I have referred to; and this bill now before the Senate contains a few sections eliminated from that bill. This is in terms and considered were embraced in the one that I have referred to; and the was thought best to report separate bills covering the leading features that I have referred to; and the was thought best to report were embraced in the one that I have referred to; and the was thought best to report were embraced in the one that I have referred to; and the was thought best to report were embraced in the one that I have referred to; and the was thought best to report were embraced in the one that I have referred to; and the was thought best to report were embraced in the one that I have referred to; and the was thought best to report were embraced in the one that I have referred to; and the was thought best to report were embraced in the one that I have referred to; and the was thought best to report were embraced in the one that I have referred to; and the was thought best to report were embraced in the one that I have referred to; and the was thought best to report indorse and press the appointments of political friends, while they simply indorse the application of the old soldier and leave the Grand Army the work of helping the candidates out. If it were not for the constant efforts of the Grand Army in behalf of its comrades few if any appointments would be made of Grand Army men or ex-Union soldiers, nor would any attention be paid to the statutes. This state of affairs has caused the organization of the Vetaleur of the proposition of the proposi eran Rights' Union and its members to roll up

"Col. Wilson, the committee of the Veterans' Rights Union understand that you have discharged five ex-Union soldiers who were capable and efficient, and for no cause except that they were Republicans, and the sixth ex-Union

soldier discharged was for cause." "That is true; and I have put Democrats, who are efficient men, in their places," he

"Did you know that Sections 1754 and 1755, Revised Statutes, and the act of 1876 required you to retain ex-Union soldiers when reducing the force, and to give preference to ex-Union soldiers when making appointments?"
Col. Wilson replied that he did not know anything about that; his office did not come

under the civil service law. He had always

been a Democrat; he had worked for the party

25 years. He filled the vacancies with Democrats, and did not know whether the men that he had discharged were soldiers or not, nor whether the men he appointed were soldiers. The committee informed Col. Wilson that it was not there to represent Republicans or Democrats, but the Veterans' Rights Union, in the interest of ex-Union soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the service. The committee requested and urged Col. Wilson to consider the matter of reappointment of the five worthy ex-soldiers from the standpoint of the committee, as representatives of the Veterans' Rights

Union, and the requirements of the law. This

Col. Wilson did not agree to do. The gentle-

men then informed the Marshal that it would

be their duty to report the facts to the Presi-

dent of the United States. The committee also stated to Marshal Wilson that he had appeared to discriminate against the ex-Union soldier in making appointments on his force, in this, that he had discharged therefrom every ex-Union soldier and filled their places with those who had no record of military or naval service under the United States.

THE LABOR TROUBLES. Last Thursday, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the House, Speaker Carlisle appointed the following special committee to investigate the causes of the recent strikes and other labor troubles: A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; . N. Burnes, Missouri; W. H. Crain, Texas; J. I. Outhwaite, Ohio; J. W. Stewart, Vermont; A. X. Parker, New York, and James Buchanan, New Jersey. Chairman Curtin called the committee together the following day There was a general interchange of views as to the proper method of conducting the inquiry, but no conclusion was reached.

Mr. Burnes, who is probably more directly interested in the investigation than any other member of the committee, said of the matter: 'I should think the committee would want to consume all of next week in consultation and defining the scope of its work before entering upon the taking of testimony. We will want to consult persons well versed in the law and methods of the work before us and understand think the whole committee would go West, nally agreed upon. then subdivide and cover the field as rapidly as possible. The testimony ought to be taken where the trouble exists, and then all members of the committee could see the situation and understand it perfectly. It is my opinion that no testimony will be taken before week after next, and that it will all or nearly all be secured

where the riots were." Subsequently the committee decided to subpena, to appear before it in Washington, Messrs. Powderly and McDowell, representing the Knights of Labor, and Jay Gould and A. L. Hopkins, in behalf of the railroad companies. It is expected that the committee will leave next Sunday for St. Louis. After taking at that point such testimony as may be desirable, it is probable that sub-committees will be sent to glean information along the lines and at those places relative to the strike. The committee desires to report at an early day, but is determined to make the investigation thorough and impartial.

A MUCH-TALKED-ABOUT PICTURE. Mr. W. H. Hilliard, the artist who has been at work for some time on a painting of the tomb of John Howard Payne in Tunis, delivered the picture to the owner, Senator Palmer, interst has been excited in Washington by this painting, and a good deal of heartburning withal. The bringing to Washington for final interment of the remains of the author of Home, Sweet Home" with great display by Mr. W. W. Corcoran some three years ago will was there | bring the study to Washington and here paint

Mr. Corcoran, however, lost the prize for his gallery through circumstances not very clear. The gossips have given various explanations. Some say that his agent, thinking no one else would want the picture, higgled about the price. Others say that Mr. Corcoran offended the artist by objecting to his American name, although he has had pictures for seven consecutive years in the Paris Salon as may be seen in the catalogs. However it may be, Senator Palmer secured the prize, and it now hangs in his \$80,000 house, just completed in the aristo-

The canvas is about three feet by five, representing the corner of the Mohammedan burying ground at Tunis set apart for Christians. In the center stands a white mosque, and the Iowa; W. W. Updegraff Post, No. 161, Macewhite buildings of the city rise back of it. In | donia, Iowa. the foreground to the left stands a group of immense cypresses, and over all is thrown the wonderful purple atmosphere of a sunset in the desert country of North Africa.

Senator Palmer paid the artist, it is understood, \$5,000 for the work. He is also doing something for Congressman Whiting, of Holyoke, Mass., after which he will return to Paris. ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE SENATE.

Last week the President nominated Senator Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, to be United States Circuit Judge. He was immediately

An Epitome of the Proceedings of the Past Week.

SENATOR BLAIR ON PENSIONS. Senate Bill 1886, for the relief of soldiers of the late war honorably descharged after six months

The Senate will remember that in the last Congress a general bill was passed by this body cover-ing substantially all the inequalities and deficienment of the Potomac, was asked the other day if the Veterans' Rights Union intended to make war on the Administration for violation of Section 1754, U. S. Revised Statutes, for the protection of ex-soldiers employed in the civil service:

"That is my impression," he replied. "I find upon inquire that many dismissals in the find upon inquire that many dismissals in the segment to the inquire upon the interviolence of the Senate also, that the bill included substantially all the legislation that segment to the processary as hearing upon the interviolence.

from disabilities contracted therein. Mr. Blair

This bill includes all those soldiers who, being their sleeves, and they mean to go the bottom of the matter."

One day last week Commander Burke, Chas. P. Lincoln, W. S. Odell and J. F. Vinal, of the National Veterans' Rights Union, called on Col. Wilson, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, and asked his reasons for removing six ex-Union soldiers. They said to him:

This bill includes all those soldiers who, being honorably discharged, are now suffering from any disability, however contracted, provided the disability is not the result of any fault of their own, who are also, in addition to being disabled, dependent upon their own labor for support. It also includes dependent parents. Where both parents are living it includes the mother. Where the mother is dead and the father is dependent, he is embraced in the provisions of the bill.

in the provisions of the bill.

There are many reasons that could be assigned why this bill should become a law. I may advert perhaps to one of them. The Senate is aware that for many years what is known as the Mexican pension bill has been pressed, and I think meritoriously and with great persistence, upon the attentions. riously and with great persistence, upon the attention of the country. It was, however, always embraced one feature which, while adding very largely to the expense perhaps of administration should the Mexican pension bill become a law, would have been exceedingly dangerous to the Treasury of the country by reason of the precedent which it would contain for the almost immediate application of the principle of service pension to the soldiers of the late war. That principle and the proposition to apply it to the soldiers of the late war has already obtained a great deal of consideration in the country.

the country.

It may be that Senators will remember, those who were here during the last Congress, that a very large number of the Grand Army Posts of the country memorialized both Houses in favor of the passage of a service-pension law embracing the soldiers of the war for the Union. It would be immany of the soldiers of the war for the Union are still surviving; but I do not think if it should become a law it would add any less than one million names to the pension-roll of the country. I do not think that the expenditure under such a law would be less than \$150,000,000, and I hardly think less

than \$200,000,000 annually.

Notwithstanding this immense expenditure, this great burden which by such a law would be east on the finances of the country, there has grown up a very strong feeling that something like justice demands the passage of this bill, and there is a still stronger feeling that it is the duty of the country to see that those engaged in the war for its preserva-tion, and who are now for any cause disabled, pro-vided it is not a cause attributable to their own vice or their own wrong practices, and who are also dependent upon their own labor for support, should receive from the country itself that assistance which must come from somebody, either from their friends, who usually are as impoverished as themselves; from local charity, from the ordinary charity provided for the paupers in the various States, or through the Grand Army of the Republic, which has undertaken the support of this class of our soldiery to as great an extent possibly as it is able to diery to as great an extent possibly as it is able to

of way" in the Senate, the pension bill was laid aside for future consideration.

AMENDMENT TO PENSION LAWS. Mr. Townshend (Ill.) introduced a bill, H. R. 7667, authorizing the granting of pensions to parents of deceased soldiers upon proof that they are without other present means of support than their own manual labor. FOR LOSS OF A LEG.

Senator Miller introduced a proposed amendment to the bill recently reported from the Senate Committee on Pensions, to increase the rate of pension to \$45 a month for the loss of a Roberts, Co. D, 29th Wis.; Charles A. Chase, Co. leg so near the hip joint as to prevent the use | C. 3th Me.; Robert H. Stapleton, Colonel 3d of an artificial limb.

PRISONERS OF WAR PENSIONS. The House Committee on Invalid Pensions agreed to amend the bill to pension ex-prisoners of war, a favorable report upon which has already been ordered, so as to make the period of confinement necessary to secure the benefits just how far we can and will go. I should of the act 30 days instead of 60 days, as origi-

RELIEF OF CERTAIN VOLUNTEER OFFICERS. Representative Laird's bill, which the House Committee on Military Affairs has decided to report favorably, provides that all soldiers of the late war of the rebellion who, having reenlisted as veteran volunteers, received commissions as officers in the army, shall be paid all instalments of veteran bounty, with interest, which were withheld from them respectively on being so commissioned and mustered; provided, that all soldiers of the late war who were discharged to receive promotion shall be entitled to receive the same bounty, with interest, that they would have been entitled to had they served as enlisted men for the full term of their enlistment; provided further, that all volunteer soldiers or sailors of the late war who were honorably discharged on account of disease contracted in the line of duty shall receive the same bounty that they would have been entitled to had they been discharged on

account of wounds. The committee submitted a favorable report upon this bill on Monday. Its passage is strongly urged as a measure of justice. The bill will be called up the first time the committee gets the floor, and Mr. Laird thinks there is no doubt of its passage. The report of the committee shaves off the allowance of interest on the amounts that have been withheld for 20 years, which Mr. Laird included in his bill. It would break Uncle Sam's heart to pay that!

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS DURING THE WAR. Mr. Viele (N. Y.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, as a substitute for H R. 238, a bill (H. R. 7886) for the relief of telepelted them with everything which might be scription of the battle of Chickamauga. Gen. tomb was disturbed by the removal of Payne's a first and second time, referred to the Com-Logan presided and introduced the speaker in remains. It was the intention of the artist to mittee of the Whole House, and, with the acimpanying report, ordered to be printed. 14TH KAN. CAV.

Mr. Ryan (Kan.) also introduced a bill (H. R. 7701) to define the status and for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of certain recruits for the 14th Kan. Cav. who were killed at Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 21, 1863, by guerrillas.

WAR OF 1812. Bills were introduced in the House by Mr. Davis (Mass.), and in the Senate by Mr. Hoar (Mass.), for the relief of certain surviving widows of soldiers who served in the last war with Great Britain in 1812-'15.

CONDEMNED CANNON. In the House bills were introduced granting condemned cannon and cannon-balls for monumental purposes to the following G.A.R. Posts: Joe Spratt Post, No. 323, Department of New York; Robert Provard Post, No. 414, Carson, Iowa; William Layton Post, No. 359, Oakland,

TO BE RETURNED TO OWNERS.

The Senate passed a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver. under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to the proper claimants or owners, any silverware, jewelry, portraits, watches, or other articles deposited in June, 1869, in the Treasury of the United States by the Secretary of War, as property captured by the United States Army during the late war, and now in the possession of the United States Treasury. It is provided, that in all cases proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury be made by the said claimants of the ownership and identification of the said silverware, jewelry, portraits, watches, or other articles. All such articles not claimed are to be duly advertised, and after two years sold at auction, and the proceeds covered into the Treasury.

SARATOGA MONUMENT. Senator Miller presented a memorial from

gress has made one or two appropriations to aid in the erection of a monument upon the battlefield of Saratoga. Moneys were also ap-propriated by the State of New York, and \$100,000 or more collected by private subscrip-tons. The money thus collected and donated has been sufficient to complete one of the finest

monuments in the United States. The Board of Trustees of the Association, who have had this matter in hand and have carried it to completion, desire to have a public dedication of In the Senate Mr. Blair (N. H.) called up the monument some time during the present year. The funds of the Monument Association have been entirely consumed, and they ask service, who are dischled and dependent upon | that a suitable appropriation may be made by their own labor for support, and of dependent parents of soldiers who died in the service or Congress to aid in properly celebrating and dedicating the completion of the monument. BRANCH SOLDIERS' HOME.

Mr. Hall (Iowa) introduced a bill locating a branch home for disabled soldiers and sailors at Burlington, Iowa; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MONUMENT TO GEN. GRANT. Mr. Stahlnecker (N. Y.), from the Committee on Library, reported back favorably the bill, peretofore passed by the Senate, for the erection of a monument to the late Ulysses S Grant; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House, with the accompanying re-

WHEAT AND CORN IN THE UNITED STATES-Mr. Dunham (Ill.) submitted a resolution directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to report to the House, at his earliest convenience, he amount of wheat and corn now on hand in this country, where they are located, with the probable home requirements of each until Sept. 1, 1886, as compared with the amounts on hand and domestic requirements at similar periods during the past five years; the number of acres of Winter and Spring wheat, each respectively, now in the ground to make the coming crop, as compared with the past five years at the date of his report; the amount of wheat and corn, each respectively, likely to be required by each importing country, with the present surplus on hand in each exporting country to supply such requirements until Sept. 1, 1886; the amount of wheat sown in all other countries for this year's crop, with their probable surplus or shortage during the coming year; said report to be confined to the questions asked in this resolution, and of all its statements of amounts given in bushels and acres, according to American measurement.

HURD VS. ROMEIS.

The House gave two days to the consideration of the contested election case of Frank H Hurd, Democrat, against Jacob Romeis, Republican, in the 10th Ohio (Toledo) district. By the returns of the election Mr. Romeis was elected by 239 majority, was given the certifi-cate, and took his seat. Mr. Hurd contested, claiming fraud, bribery, intimidation and irregularity in several precincts. The testimony presented was so insufficient that the Democratic House decided that he had no case. By a vote of 168 to 105 Mr. Romeis was declared to be entitled to the seat. By courtesy Mr. Hurd was granted the privilege, before the vote was taken, of addressing the House in his own behalf. He is well known as a brilliant orator, and his speech, lasting an hour, was attentively listened to by all the Members and by full gal-

PRIVATE BILLS. The House passed the following individual

ension bills: Mary, widow of Thomas Murphy, U.S. Marines; Patrick McKean, Co. K, 8th N. H.; Ferdinand Koehler, Co. C, 25th Mo. Art.; Henry B. Havens, Co. I, 23d Mo.; Allen P. Jacobs, war 1812; Maria, mother of Nathaniel Kile, Co. K, 56th N. Y.; William M. Swartz, Co. F, 46th Ohio.; Samuel W. Bowling, Co. D, 11th Kan. Cav.; Josie H., widow of John W. Babb, Co. I, 15th N. H.; David L. McDermott, Co. K, 107th Pa.; Martin Jacoby, of Lancaster Co., Pa., for the loss of two sons, David, Co. C, 17th McGill, Co. A, 12th Me.; Annie, widow of Other measures having at the time the "right | Robert F. Bagley, Sergeant, Co. F, 51st N. Y.; James Wolfe, Co. F, 25th Pa.; Ann E. Coony, hospital nurse; Margaret J., widow of Andrew J. Reighter, Co. H. 1st Pa. Reserves; Catharine, widow of Dr. George L. Whitesell; Solomon Messer, of North Carolina, Cherokee Indian war; Lemuel Adams, Tremble's Company, Russell's Battalion, war of 1812; H. L. Kyler. regiment and State not given,] restoration; Sylvester Root, Co. E, 27th Mass.; Bridget M., widow of Patrick Cullen, Co. B, 90th N. Y .; Charles F. Ward, U. S. S. Vermont; Charlotte, widow of Samuel Algier, Co. B, 31st Pa.; Robert Beard, Co. B. 101st U. S. C. T.; William Antes, Co. C. 1st U. S. Art.; Emeline, widow of James New Mexico Vols.; Sanford C. Willhoite, Co. E,

30th Ky. The following heretofore passed by the Senate were passed by the House: Rebecca Miller. OF SMALL MEANS in the New lucrative of "HOME PHOTOGRAPHY." were passed by the House: Rebecca Miller, and aged 72, daughter of Brig.-Gen. Miller, war of 1812; Isaac F. Minshall, Co. F, 11th Ohio and Co. C, 75th Ohio; Jennette S., mother of James S. Kent, Corporal, Co. G, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters.

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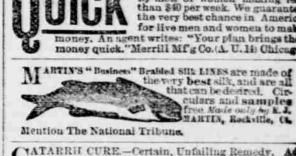
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W ANTED-By David Reynolds, Olathe, Kan, -The address of any comrades who were on U. S. S. Althouat Mobile, Ala., In December, 1865. WANTED-By Anthony Miller, care of Hubbard & Wager, Flint, Mich.—The address of George W. Reed or Weeler, Second Lieutenant, Co. M, Md. L. A. W ANTED-By Jos. Shannon, New York Mills, Mina.

-The address of Dr. Franklin, who was in Brooklyn Naval Hospital in Winter of 1862. WANTED-By J. H. Haight, late of Co. B. 2d Battalion, 15th U. S. Inf.—The address of the doctor, of Miles Cat, or any comrade of the 41st Ind. who knew me (the little Regular) in the old Maine Hospital at Smithland, Ky., in November or December, 1862.

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